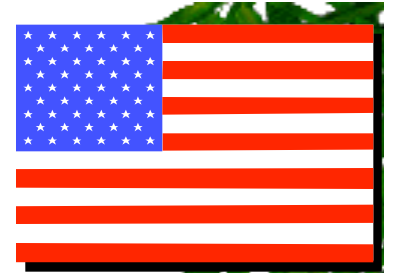




The Vietnam War 1954 - 1975



Background to the War

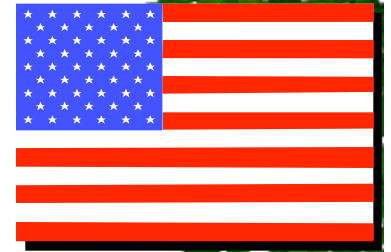


- z France controlled “Indochina” since the late 19th century
- z Japan took control during World War II
- z With U.S. aid, France attempted re-colonization in the postwar period

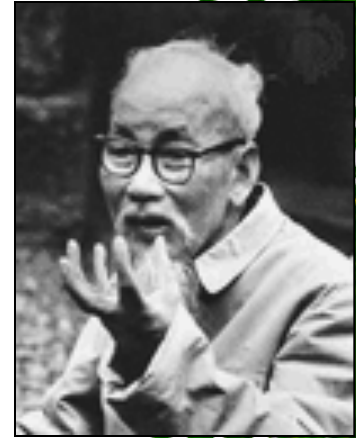




Background to the War



z The French lost control to
Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh
forces in 1954 at *Dien Bien*
Phu



z President Eisenhower declined to
intervene on behalf of France.



Background to the War

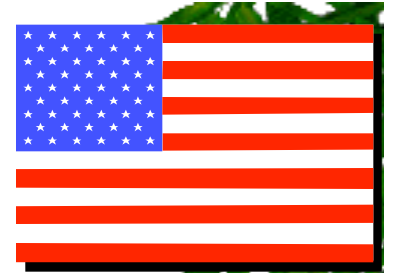


- z International Conference at Geneva
 - P Vietnam was divided at 17th parallel
 - o Ho Chi Minh's nationalist forces controlled the North
 - o Ngo Dinh Diem, a French-educated, Roman Catholic claimed control of the South





Background to the War



- z A date was set for democratic elections to reunify Vietnam
- z Diem backed out of the elections, leading to military conflict between North and South





U.S. Military Involvement Begins



- Z** Repressive dictatorial rule by Diem
 - P** Diem's family holds all power
 - P** Wealth is hoarded by the elite
 - P** Buddhist majority persecuted
 - P** Torture, lack of political freedom prevail

- Z** The U.S. aided Diem's government
 - P** Ike sent financial and military aid
 - P** 675 U.S. Army advisors sent by 1960.



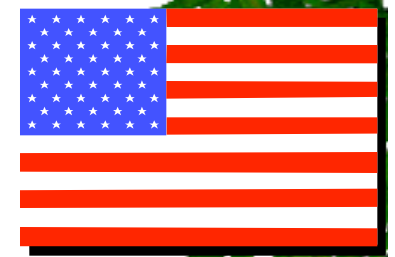


Early Protests of Diem's Government



Self-Emolation by a Buddhist Monk





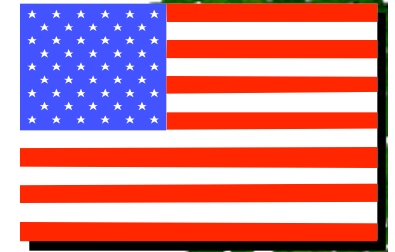
U.S. Military Involvement Begins

- z Kennedy elected 1960
- z Increases military “advisors” to 16,000
- z 1963: JFK supports a Vietnamese military *coup d’etat* - Diem and his brother are murdered (Nov. 2)
- z Kennedy was assassinated just weeks later (Nov. 22)

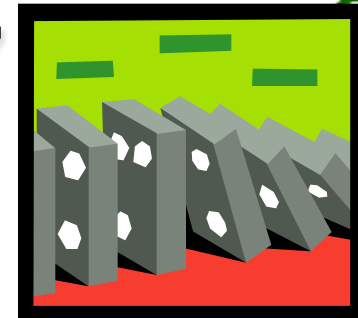




Johnson Sends Ground Forces



z Remembers Truman's "loss" of China → **Domino Theory** revived

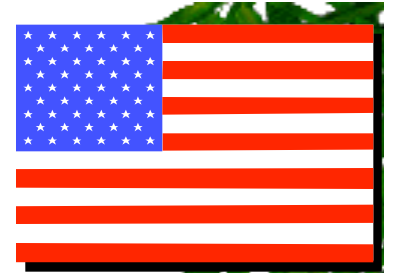


I'm not going to be the president who saw Southeast Asia go the way China went.





Johnson Sends Ground Forces

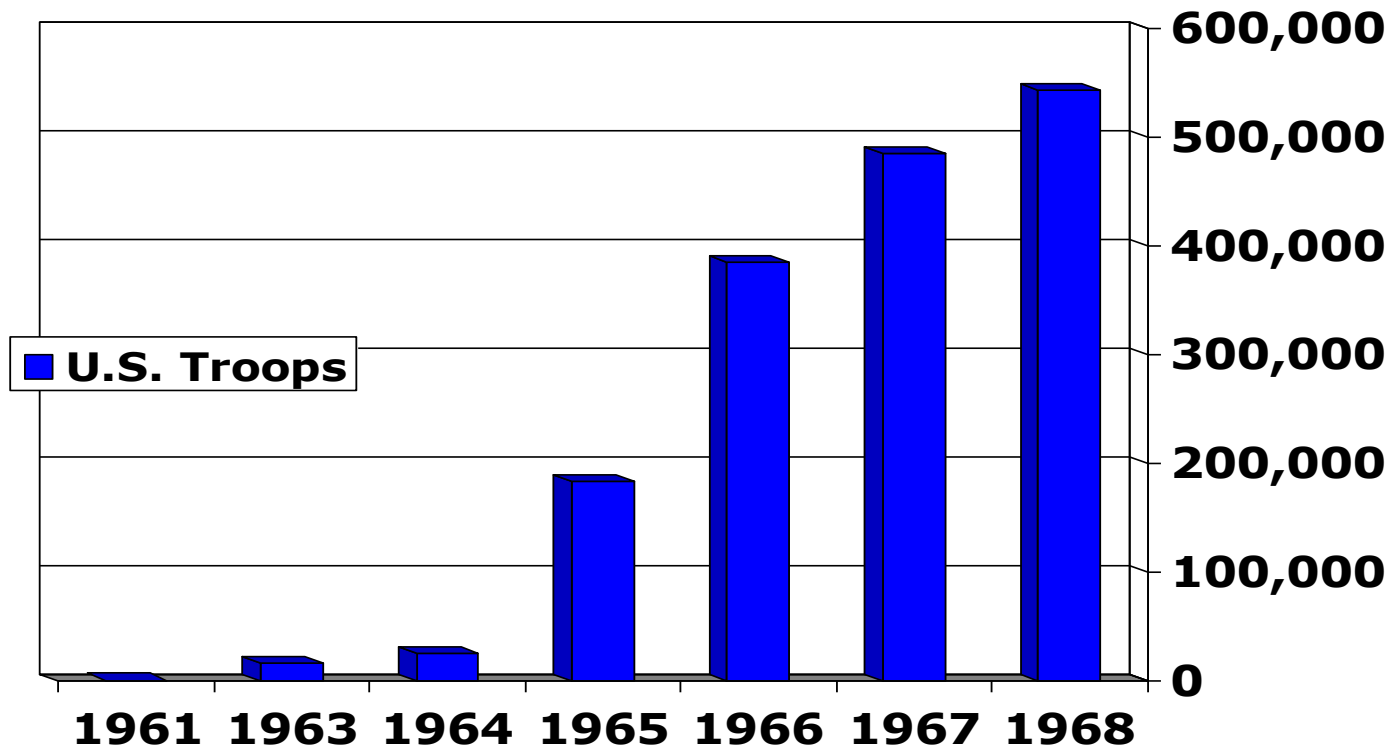
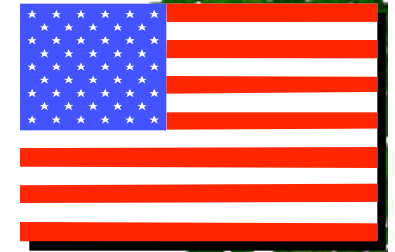


- z Advised to rout the communists by Secretary of Defense, **Robert S. McNamara**
- z Tonkin Gulf Incident → 1964 (acc. to Johnson, the attacks were unprovoked)
- z **Tonkin Gulf Resolution**
 - P “The Blank Check” *





U.S. Troop Deployments in Vietnam





The Ground War 1965-1968



- z No territorial goals
- z Body counts on TV every night (first “living room” war)



- z Viet Cong supplies over the
Ho Chi Minh Trail



The Vietnam War, 1964–1975

1964
★ Gulf of Tonkin incident, August 4

1965
First sustained bombing of North Vietnam

1966
✈ U.S. air raids over Hanoi, 1966–1968

1968
✈ Tet Offensive, Jan. 30–Feb. 24
★ My Lai massacre, March 16

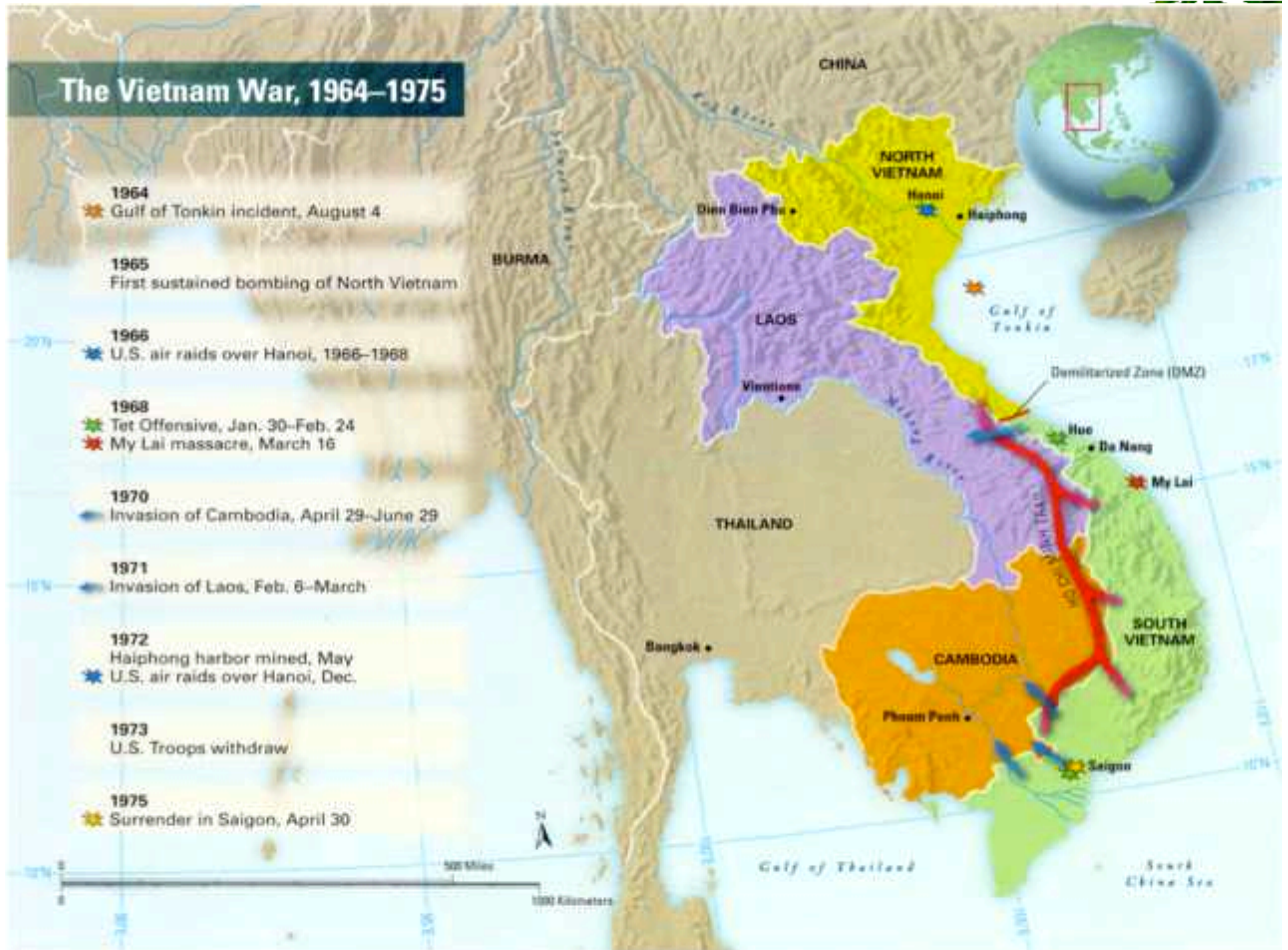
1970
➡ Invasion of Cambodia, April 29–June 29

1971
➡ Invasion of Laos, Feb. 8–March

1972
✈ Haiphong harbor mined, May
✈ U.S. air raids over Hanoi, Dec.

1973
U.S. Troops withdraw

1975
★ Surrender in Saigon, April 30





The Air War 1965-1968



- z 1965: Sustained bombing of North Vietnam
- z **Operation Rolling Thunder** (March 2, 1965)

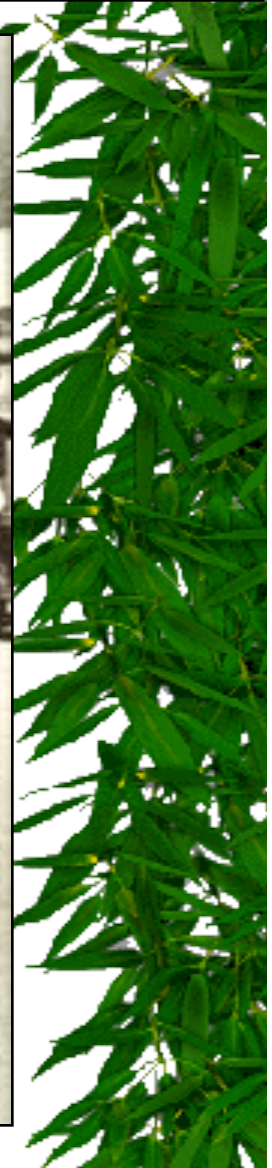


- z 1966-68: Ongoing bombing of Hanoi nonstop for 3 years! Esp. targets the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**.
- z Downed Pilots: P.O.W.s
- z Carpet Bombing - **napalm**





The Air War: A Napalm Attack





Who Is the Enemy?



Z Vietcong:

- P Farmers by day; guerillas at night.
- P Very patient people willing to accept many casualties.
- P The US grossly underestimated their resolve and their resourcefulness.

*The guerilla wins if he does not lose,
the conventional army loses if it does
not win.*

-- Mao Zedong



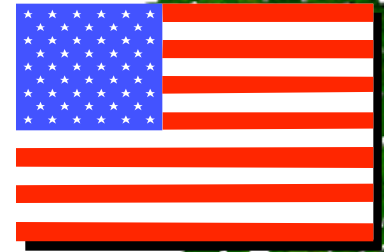


Who Is the Enemy?





The Ground War 1965-1968



z **General Westmoreland**, late
1967:



*We can see the
“light at the end of the tunnel.”*





The Tet Offensive, January 1968



- z N. Vietnamese Army + Viet Cong attack South simultaneously (67,000 attack 100 cities, bases, and the US embassy in Saigon)
- z Take every major southern city
- z U.S. + ARVN beat back the offensive
- z Viet Cong destroyed
- z N. Vietnamese army debilitated
- z BUT...it's seen as an American defeat by the media



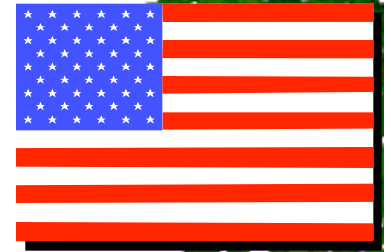


The Tet Offensive, January 1968





Impact of the Tet Offensive



z Domestic U.S. Reaction:
Disbelief, Anger, Distrust of
Johnson Administration

z *Hey, Hey LBJ! How
many kids did you
kill today?*







Johnson's
popularity
dropped in
1968 from
48% to 36%.





Impact of the Vietnam War



Johnson announces (March, 1968):

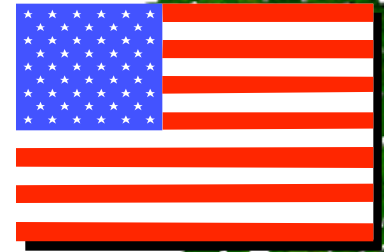


...I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President.





American Morale Begins to Dip

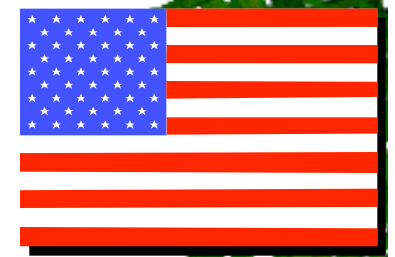


- z Disproportionate representation of poor people and minorities.
- z Severe racial problems.
- z Major drug problems.
- z Officers in combat 6 mo.; in rear 6 mo. Enlisted men in combat for 12 mo.





Are We Becoming the Enemy?



Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 20th Infantry



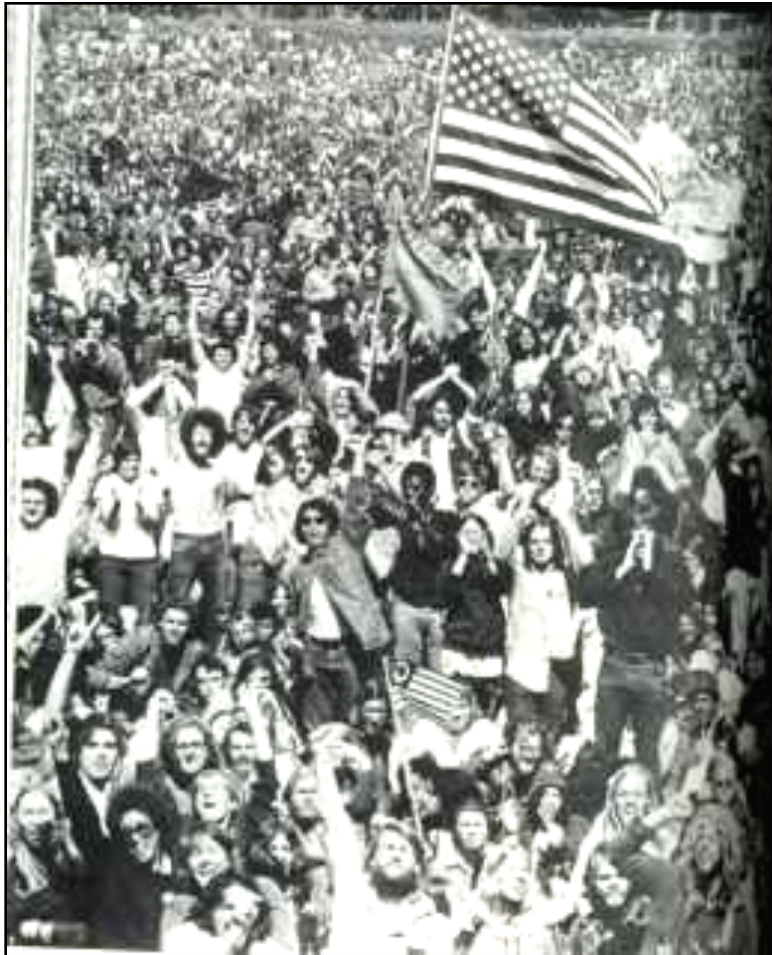
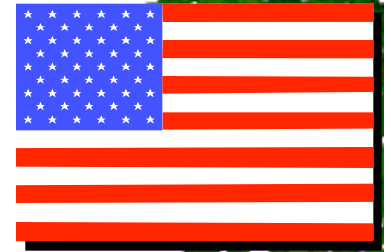
z **Lt. William Calley**,
Platoon Leader

- z **Mylai Massacre**, 1968
- z 200-500 unarmed villagers

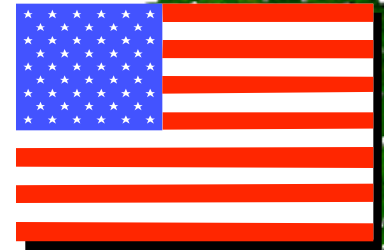




Anti-War Demonstrations



Columbia University
1967



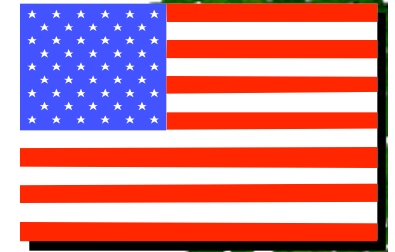


***Hell no, we won't
go!***





Anti-War Demonstrations



Democratic Convention
in Chicago, 1968

Student Protestors
at Univ. of CA
in Berkeley, 1968





“Hanoi Jane”

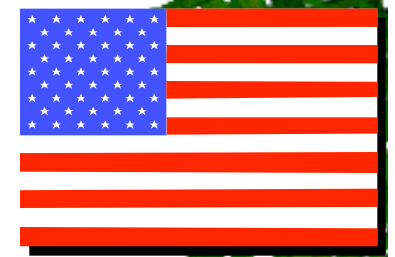


Jane Fonda: Traitor?





Anti-War Demonstrations



Kent State University

z May 4, 1970

z 4 students
shot dead.

z 11 students
wounded

z **Jackson State
University**

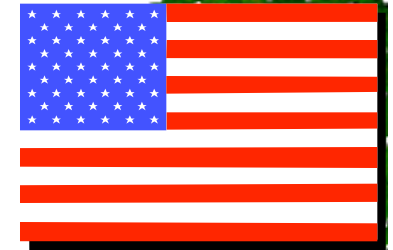
z May 10, 1970

z 2 dead; 12
wounded





Nixon on Vietnam



- z Nixon's 1968 Campaign promised an end to the war: *Peace with Honor*
 - P Appealed to the great "Silent Majority"
- z **Vietnamization**
- z Expansion of the conflict → The "Secret War"
 - P Cambodia
 - P Laos
- z **Agent Orange**
(chemical defoliant)





“Pentagon Papers,” 1971



- z Former defense analyst **Daniel Ellsberg** leaked govt. docs. regarding war efforts during Johnson's administration to the *New York Times*.
- z Docs. → Govt. misled Congress & Amer. People regarding its intentions in Vietnam during mid-1960s.
 - P Primary reason for fighting not to eliminate communism, but *to avoid humiliating defeat*.
 - P ***New York Times v. United States* (1971)** *





The Ceasefire, 1973



- z *Peace is at hand* → Kissinger, 1972
 - P North Vietnam attacks South
 - P Most Massive U.S. bombing commences
- z 1973: Ceasefire signed between
 - P U.S., South Vietnam, & North Vietnam
- z *Peace with honor* (President Nixon)



Peace Negotiations



Dr. Henry Kissinger & Le Duc Tho

- z US & Vietnamese argue for 5 months over the size of the conference table!





The Ceasefire, 1973



- z Conditions:
 1. U.S. to remove all troops
 2. North Vietnam could leave troops already in S.V.
 3. North Vietnam would resume war
 4. No provision for POWs or MIAs
- z Last American troops left South Vietnam on March 29, 1973
- z 1975: North Vietnam defeats South Vietnam
- z Saigon renamed **Ho Chi Minh City**





The Fall of Saigon

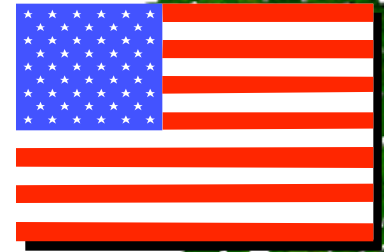


South Vietnamese
Attempt to Flee the Country





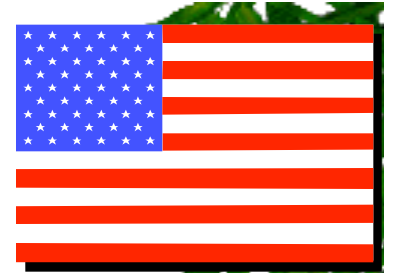
The Fall of Saigon



America Abandons Its Embassy



The Fall of Saigon

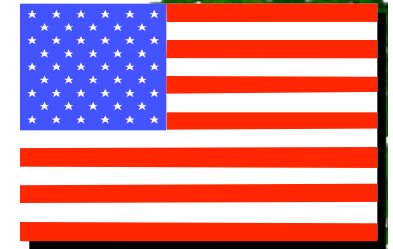


North Vietnamese
at the Presidential Palace



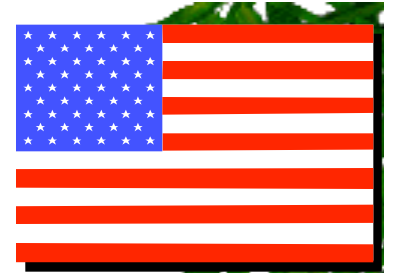


A United Vietnam





The Costs



1. 3,000,000 Vietnamese killed
2. 58,000 Americans killed;
300,000 wounded
3. Under-funding of Great Society programs
4. \$150,000,000,000 in U.S. spending
5. U.S. morale, self-confidence, trust of government, decimated





The Impact

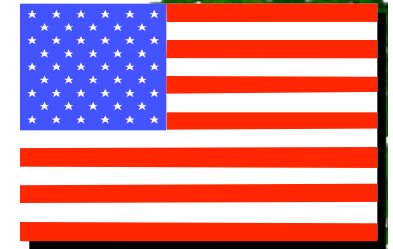


- z **26th Amendment:** 18-year-olds vote
- z Nixon abolished the draft → all-volunteer army
- z **War Powers Act, 1973** *
- P President must notify Congress within 48 hours of deploying military force
- P President must withdraw forces unless he gains Congressional approval within 90 days
- z Disregard for Veterans → seen as “baby killers”
- z POW/MIA issue lingered



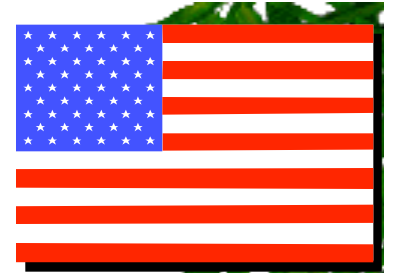


Some American POWs Returned from the “Hanoi Hilton”



**Senator John McCain
(R-AZ)**



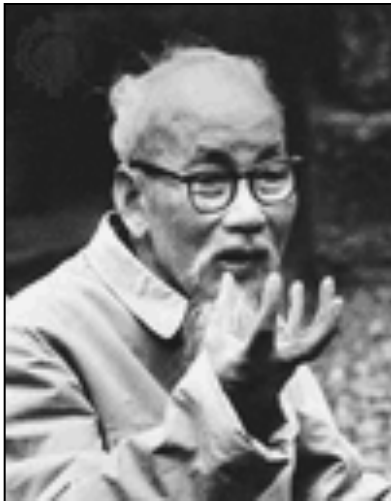
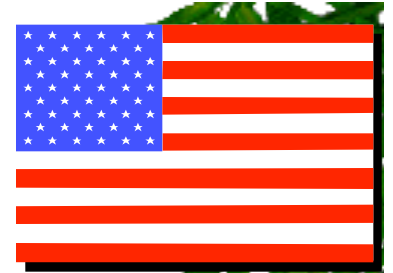


**2,583 American
POWs / MIAs
still unaccounted for today.**





And in the End....



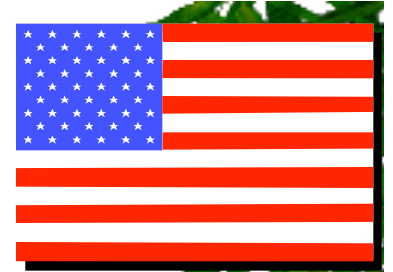
Ho Chi Minh:

*If we have to fight, we
will fight. You will kill
ten of our men and we will
kill one of yours, and in the end it
will be you who tires of it.*





Lessons for Future American Presidents

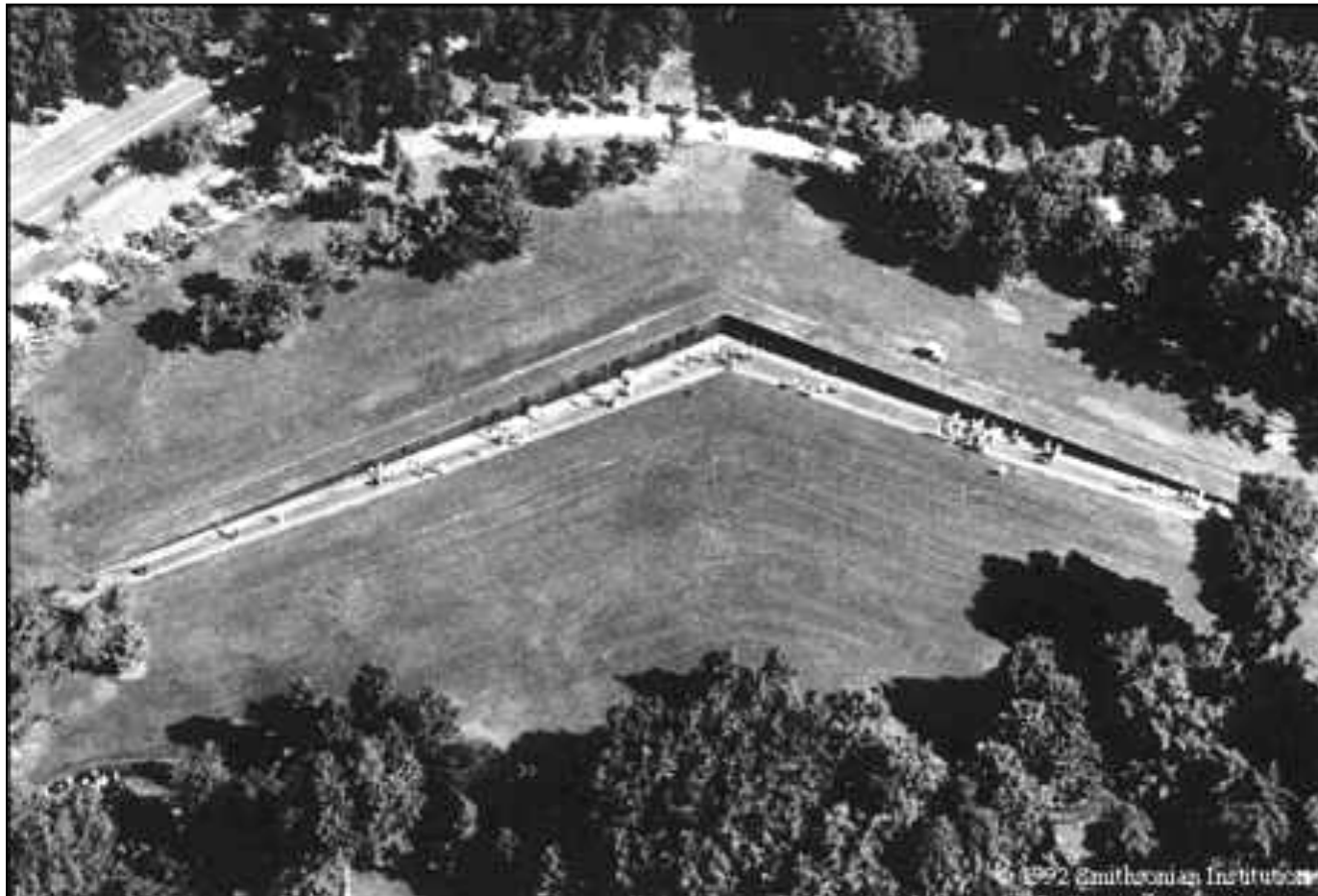


1. Wars must be of short duration.
2. Wars must yield few American casualties.
3. Restrict media access to battlefields.
4. Develop and maintain Congressional and public support.
5. Set clear, winnable goals.
6. Set deadline for troop withdrawals.





The Vietnam Memorial, Washington, D.C.





Memorial to US Servicemen in Vietnam





Memorial to US Nurses in Vietnam





58,000

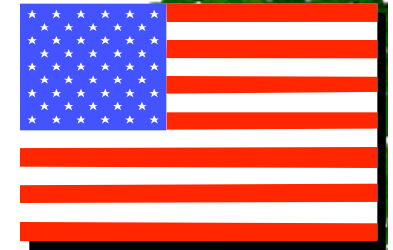




**President Clinton
formally recognized
Vietnam on
July 11, 1995**



Where Were You in the War, Daddy?



*This war
haunts
us still!*





AND TODAY.....
The “Light” at the
End of This Tunnel?

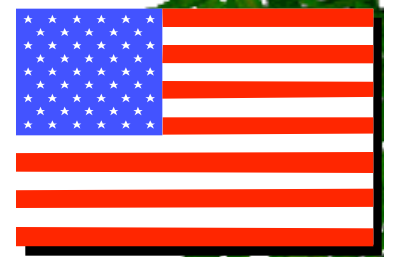


2003 to ? : “Operation Iraqi Freedom”
2400+ American dead and counting...?





**Another
Vietnam?**



OR

**A transformation of
the Middle East?**



**Only time & history
can tell!**





Bibliography



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- z Compton's Encyclopedia 2000 Deluxe, Broderbund, 1999.
- z *The Americans*, McDougal Littell, 1998
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